

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1879.

inary Adverdsements, per Agate line... Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line.... 0 80 Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line

Beating and Financial (after money article)........ 0 75
Beating Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line.... 1 50
Beating Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Oct. 11, 1879, was: 119,465 Thursday 122,000 Friday 124,410 Saturday

Total for the week Grant the Guest of a Notorious Ring.

Gen. GRANT can hardly visit any part of the United States without finding the representatives of some corrupt Ring ready and anxious to honor him as their friend and patron. In San Francisco Gen. MILLER, Presi-Bent of the Alaska Commercial Company, better known as the Fur Scal Ring, is lavshing costly attentions upon the ex-President. He has placed the splendid steamer Bt. Paul at the disposal of GRANT and his party for a leisurely cruise up the coast and in the waters of Puget Sound, and MILLER himself goes along.

The Seal Ring flourished grandly during GRANT'S two administrations. It has, of sourse, high expectations of a third term. The act of Congress required the Secretary of the Treasury to lease the Seal Islands St. Paul's and St. George's, to the best advantage. The Ring-MILLER, HUTCHINSON, KOHL & Co .- were the lowest bidders, and the Attorney-General decided that the leage must be awarded to the highest. Mr. Bour-WELL was very anxious to serve the Ring. and had shown his disposition to do so in various preferences and advantages exended to them over all their competitors. But the law was too plain even for him to overlook. The lowest bidders were present in his room, according to notice, to receive the award, when a mysterious communica tion was handed to BOUTWELL. He requested them to go away and return in an hour or two. When they came back Rich-ARDSON was in the seat of BOUTWELL; the bid of the highest bidders was arbitrarily assigned to MILLER and his associates, who were the lowest, and on it the contract was awarded to them.

It was as gross a fraud as ever was perpe trated, and it is not surprising that Bour-WELL shrank from the performance of the act in person, and imposed the job upon RICHARDSON, who had little in point of reputation to lose. GRANT was then at Long Branch, and it has always been believed that the communication which made this sudden and startling change in the situation was from him. Nobody else had the power, and certainly nobody else had the audacity to perform such a miracle

From that day to this the Seal Ring has been omnipotent in the Treasury Department. The terms of the fraudulent lease have been altered to suit its convenience; it pays its rent when it pleases; has taxes relinquished that it does not choose to pay names the Treasury agents who should act as a check upon itself, and has even caused the army and all civil agents not under its control to be withdrawn from the main land of Alaska, where its monopoly of the fur and seltry trade is almost as complete as its monopoly of the seals.

course, an appropriate thing for MILLER and his partners to spread the treasure thus acquired at the feet of GRANT, to whom they are primarily indebted for it all.

The Ute Agent and His Wards.

Much may be pardoned to Miss MEERER In the strange letter with which, under date of Greeley, Oct. 9, she, "as the eldest daughgeance. But the very language of her letter -assuming it to be genuine-condemns by additional testimony the late Ute agent who was self-condemned already.

Taking the supposed fate of her father for granted, without a word on the possibly worse fate of her mother and sister. Miss MEEKER writes: "I wish to express my feelings, in a limited way, about this horrible massacre." This limited way includes a passionate wish, not that the trivial dispute had been settled without the fatal resort to bayonets, but that "the cowboys of Colorado" had overrun the reservation at once, instead of waiting for troops to come, and they would have made so clear a work of the red devils that it would have been hard to find one alive to-day." Miss MEEK-BR proceeds, in the letter attributed to her.

"The life of one common white man is worth more than all the Indians from the beginning of their creation antil the present time, and yet such a man as my father, with brains, intellect, and power to move the thoughts of men-his life is now ignominiously put out by the hand of a savage foe whose life or soul is not worthy of a dog and no power in the land to stay the deed. What a mag manimous Government we have to pamper a set of crea thres whose existence should have been a thing of the

These, then, are the sentiments of a mem ber of the family selected by HAYT. HAYES. and SCHURZ as peculiarly fitted to protect and instruct the Utes at the White River Agency. Miss MEEKEB thinks that a letter of her father to Gov. PITKIN, dated Sept. 10 sught to have been notification enough for the Colorado cowboys to massacre every Ute on the reservation. On turning back to that letter, we find that it recounts the story of the trivial ploughing dispute, in which Agent MERKER was told plainly that he might conduct his agricultural experiments elsewhere upon the hundreds of thousands of reservation acres, but that a par-Moular meadow had been long before picked out by a chief named Johnson for grazing. This Johnson was an old friend of MEEK-ER's, had worked for the agent, and had say at MEEKER's table. MEEKER, himself, in this letter of Sept. 10, explained the whole trouble to be this: "The trouble is, he has 850 horses, and wants the land for pasturage." And because he wanted it, we are plunged into a bloody and costly war-the Sourth war chargeable to HAYES's agente

and arrangements. This is not all. That letter of Sept. 10 contains a distinct acknowledgment from MEERER that the Utes, though they obted to have their own callings set aside for MEEKER's agricultural zeal, had yet yielded the point at issue for the sake of peace. He goes on as follows:

"I have had two days' council with the chiefs and head men of the tribs, who somehuded, after a sort of very, that I might phough, but they will do nothing, nor permit me to, they laugh at my being forced out of my house. have no confidence in any of them."

And so, in his petulance, he called for troops, and then came an Indian war.

Agent MEERER's life was dear to him; but so to them and their families were those lives of officers and men already wasted by this monstrous folly; so to them were the lives of Ute warriors who struck against tyrannical

natural public sympathy for the fate of the MEEKER family and the agency employees, the incompetency and mismanagement which have launched another bloody and costly Indian war on the people must not be forgotten.

Getting Educated Again in Eugland.

The famous parallel between the graduate of two colleges and the calf that was suckled by two cows is actually realizing by two cadet engineers from the Annapolis Naval Academy. RICHARD GATEWOOD of Virginia graduated No. 1 in the class of 1879. E. T. Bowles of Massachusetts graduated No. 3. These young men were commissioned to handle engines and have the care of steam boll ers in the war ships of the United States Navy. It is true that their fitness was at once fletitious, ludierous, and ghastly. Neither of them, with his commission in his hand as evidence of qualification, could have obtained employment as an engineer on any elevated railroad in this city. Neither of them could have run and kept in order the little stationary engine at any laundry, candy factory, or hotel. Yet they were com missioned to finadle the mechanical power on which depends the efficiency of our steam

The duty of these graduates toward the tax producers, who had educated, fed, and clothed them for public use, required them to go immediately to work; or, if there was nothing for them to do, or if they did not know how to do it, to appear visibly as 'waiting orders." On the other hand, the duty of the Navy Department was to put them to work. But the obligation in the one case was evaded, and the duty violated in the other, in a way characteristic of the humbug institution at Annapolis.

The English have a Royal Naval College. It is authorized to receive and educate two students from each foreign nation. The oblect of this generous privilege obviously is to diffuse among the nations of the world knowledge of the principles and practice of seamanship, naval architecture, and steam engineering. Certainly the privilege was never intended for men who already hold diplomas for proficiency in each and all of these branches of maritime learning. Yet GATEWOOD and BOWLES, graduates of a precisely similar institution, conceived the surprising project of getting themselves dmitted as pupils into this Royal Naval College at Greenwich. The Secretary of our navy actually forwarded their application and our Minister at the Court of St. James' presented it.

Now, either the course of study and the corps of instructors at the Annapolis Academy are inadequate to teach seamanship naval architecture, and steam engineering, r the two graduates and the Secretary of the Navy together have dishonored our na tional school. If these graduates were not well instructed in their profession, none of he graduates of their class were well instructed. For they hold commissions which are the certificates of qualification. If their commissions are untruthful, credit cannot be given to the other commissions. If these graduates were not qualified for their work as engineers, but required a new education, the Annapolis school is a worthless and costly humbug which should be abolished. If they were fit to take charge of marine engines, the permission given them to enter the Royal Naval College is a lawless furlough. It is a fraud on our public service. These men are officers in our navy. They have no business to be in England, reciting lessons from text books. drawing on blackboards, and wearing a British uniform. They should be at home and at work-or they should resign.

The plain duty of Congress at its next ses sion is to strike the names of these un patriotic graduates from the navy list, and to sharply rebuke the Secretary of the Navy for his share in this discreditable transaction. Its next duty is to abolish the Nava Academy. We have repeatedly demonstrated that good sailors and good steam engineers cannot be made there; that seamen can only be made on shipboard and at machine shops and on or about working engines. The old frigate Constitution, to the shame of the nation, is run ashore in the British Channel. The Wachusett, in broad daylight, is run aground in Portsmouth The Minnesota breaks from harbor. her moorings in Newport harbor, and goes ashore where she pleases. In each case Annapolis Academy imbecility and land-lubberism presided over the disgrace. If an engine breaks down in one of our frigates on the Japanese coast, an Annapolis engineer is the permissive or ignorant author of the misfortune, and he has not the skill to repair the machine. The vessel has to be taken into port and to practical mechanics. If the boilers of a first-rate vessel burn out in Indian waters, it is certain that the ship is blessed with an Annapolis engieer. The Naval School is a humbug through and through. If we should have another war, it will be found to have been a national curse The navy will be officered by men who are not sailors, and our steam frigates and sloops will be moved by engineers who are not engineers, because they are not mechanics.

Wages and Living in Canada.

The business depression of the past six years has not spared the British American ossessions, and of course the price of labor has been unfavorably affected. The depreciation, however, has been by no means so universal or so serious as in most other countries; and although employment is less easily procured, the rates of wages are still relatively high when we consider the low prices charged for the necessaries of life. This is the general inference to be drawn from the statements of our Consuls stationed in Canadian cities, as will appear from a brief survey of their reports.

The statistics published were collected at Montreal, Hamilton, and Goderich, and have been brought down to the end of last year. It appears that in the former city carpenters receive from \$1.40 to \$1.60 per ilem, house painters \$1.75, blacksmiths 24 cents per hour, and laborers from 11 cents to 24 cents per hour. In the adjoining country districts, mechanics in the several house trades are less adequately paid, obtaining from 80 cents to \$1.50 per day, or about 50 per cent. less than in 1874. As a rule, throughout the consular circuit of Montreal, agricultural labor is at present some 25 per cent. lower than it was five years ago. The wages now usually given to farm hands seem to be from \$10 to \$14 per month during the summer, or from \$100 to \$120 per year, the stipend in each case being supplemented with board. Passing to the city of Hamilton, we note that carpenters, house painters, blacksmiths, coopers, and shoemakers are severally paid \$1.50 per day. Printers get \$1.67, plasterers \$1.75, and bricklayers \$2.25. Day

If we now turn to the report from the consular district of Goderich, we find specific data furnished for a number of lake ports, including Southampton, Stratford, Collingwood, and Owen Sound. The wages paid in the house trades vary somewhat, according

laborers in the town receive but \$1 and farm

hands \$1.25.

Goderich \$1.50 per day; in Owen Sound, \$1.75. and in Stratford and Collingwood something between these figures. In Collingwood, masons get from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per diem; in Goderich, \$2; in Stratford, \$2.25; and in Owen Sound from \$1.75 to \$2.50. Printers obtain from \$6 to \$8 weekly in Collingwood; in Owen Sound, \$8; in Stratford, \$1.25 per day; and in Goderich from \$8 to \$10 per week. What are known as ordinary millers in the flour mills earn at Goderich, \$8 to \$12 per week, and from \$35 to \$40 per month at Owen Sound and Stratford. At Collingwood, millers seem to be hired by the year, the annual stipend ranging from \$300 to \$400. There is a like diversity in the method of paying farm laborers, who in Stratford get \$1 per day, and find themselves, while in Owen Sound they are paid from \$10 to \$12 per month, in Collingwood from \$12 to \$18, and in most other parts of the Goderich district \$132 per annum, board being furnished by the employer in the three last named instances. An interesting fact reported from Gode rich merits notice. It appears that the proprietors of the largest flour and sait works in that town have found it for their interest to give their workmen, and all persons employed by them, a share in the profits of the business besides their regular wages. This share amounts, at times, to a considerable sum, one of their bookkeepers having received in a recent year as his quota \$4,000 in addition to his regular stipend. It is said that the care exercised under this system by all employees to pre-

vent waste of material or injury to machin ery has resulted in remarkable economies In general, it may be said that the cost of living in Canada is from 25 to 30 per cent. less, including the several items of house rent, food, fuel, and clothing, than it was few years since. The data on this head, forwarded from the Goderich district of Ontario, are especially full. We learn, for example, that the best roasting pieces of beef are sold, at retail, in Goderich for 10 cents per pound, mutton at 7 cents, whitefish and ake trout at 5 cents; while chickens are but 36 cents per pair. Milk costs 5 cents per quart, eggs can be had for 10 cents a dozen, potatoes for 50 cents a bushel, and butter by the quantity, for 10 cents a pound. Flour costs \$4 a barrel, and wood \$2.10 per cord. Throughout this district, neat frame houses, containing from four to seven rooms, with an eighth or quarter of an acre of ground attached, are rented for \$4 to \$7 a month. These lots are found sufficient, when carefully cultivated as in most cases they are, to supply the enants with vegetables during the year When we add that the region bordering on Lake Huron, where these prices obtain, is

exceptionally healthy, we seem to have summed up conditions unusually favorable to the well-being of the working population. Here, however, as in other parts of Canada is encountered the grave drawback that much larger proportion of the mechanics and laborers find difficulty in securing work than was formerly the case, considerable numbers, at present, being either wholly unemployed or engaged for only a small

part of the time. What Puzzles a Boy.

A young friend in this city propounds to us a question provocative of thought, and to answer it we must explain several things

to him. This is the question: " Sin: Will you please state in the columns of your valtable paper why it is that a girl of 16 or thereabouts i always called miss and a young lady, while a young man of 18, or perhaps 20, is dubbed boy and master? By explaining this you will oblige more than one.

"EIGHTERN YEARS OLD." It is true, as our young friend save, that a girl arrives at the period and receives the honors of young ladyhood at an age when a boy is still regarded as a stripling, a hobbledehoy, an undeveloped creature, a colt who has not yet been broken to harness. Exactly when a boy becomes a man cannot be determined as a fixed rule applying to all cases. Some of the male sex are slow to develop. Their faces may be almost as smooth as a baby's, even when they have reached their majority, or the down or their lips and their chins may unmistakably betray their youth. But there are also boys who succeed in raising a very thrifty moustache and really luxuriant whiskers before they have fairly got control of their voices. Yet how unjust it would be to assume that the whiskered are the men and the smooth faced the boys only. Perhaps the beardless may be more mature in mind and character than the bearded, and, in truth, neither are fully developed men, and they

wont be for some time to come. But when a girl puts on long dresses and goes out in society, she at once becomes a young lady, and very likely boys of her age seem to her raw creatures upon whom she cannot be expected to lavish anything like serious attention. Whereas just now they had assumed airs of superiority over her as only a girl, from the suddenly attained height of young ladyhood she looks down on them with serene patronage. But such is the order of the universe, and the boys must wait a little longer before they can catch up with her. Then they will find that she regards them with different eyes. A boy at sixteen is apt to be a cub, who knows not what to do with his unbalanced proportions, but a girl at sixteen may be a charming be-

ing of grace and symmetry. Our young friend, however, should cherish no jealous feelings because he finds his girl acquaintances addressed as Miss long before he enjoys the satisfaction of being called Mr. The girls are not only older in development than he at the same age, but also gallantry and a natural regard for her sex lead people to pay a girl who has reached budding womanhood a deference and a consideration he must not expect to get at any age. If he lives, he is bound to become man in due time, and his business is to set himself to work to see that he shall be a man in other respects than outward and physical appearance morely. He can get along very well without the conventional title of Mr. until people give it to him because they find by knowing him that he

possesses the solid qualities of a manly The legal age of manhood is twenty-one years, and that is, in fact, an age at which many boyish things are generally put aside, though folly and childishness oftentimes govern the conduct of men long after that period of life. So far as having learnt anything from experience is concerned, they are still boys, just as impatient, just as rebellious against reason and good sense, and not a whit more wise. Their intellects do not mature, and their judgment remains untrustworthy; and the older they grow the greater fools some men become.

It is a great thing to be a boy, because a boy has so much time in which to learn and to grow; and we remind our young friend that when he gets old he can never be young again, while now he has a chance of getting old. There is no better age than eighteen. Most men of eighty would prefer it to their own years, and though crusty and inconsiderate age may snub youth, it can't run as fast, or sleep as soundly, or eat with so much relish, or look forward so hopefully to subjugation to a white man's whim. In the I to localities. Thus, earpenters obtain in I the time when it can take captive the hearts

of the young women, about whose elevation to ladyhood our boy correspondent so anxiously inquires.

A celestial event of unusual interest is predicted for to-morrow morning -the occultation of Venus by the moon. Unfortunately this interesting phenomenon, which is of rare occurrence, happens in broad daylight, so that only those who are armed with telescopes will be able to obtain satisfactory views of it. Still Venus, which is in the inferior part of her orbit—that is, between the earth and the sun—is so brilliant that those who possess very sharp vision may see the planet just before she glides sehind the illuminated edge of the moon. fact that will add not a little to the beauty of the scene is that both Venus and the moon will appear in the shape of a crescent. A magnifying power not exceeding 50 diameters, on a tele cope of three or four inches aperture, will show them both just before the occultation, the illu minated part of the moon bending across the field of view like a massive silver bow, studded with crator rings, and Venus shining close by, with a pure white light, like a tiny miniature o he other. Disappearing behind the bright edge of the moon at 8 minutes after 10 o'clock, New York time, about an hour later she will emerge rom behind the unilluminated and invisible portion of our satellite as if springing into be ng out of the void of space.

The Philadelphia Times contains a long story about a young Englishman who passed himself off as the "Viscount Hennert," with states at "Mount Edgecumbe," wherever that may be, and swindled some guileless Pennsylvanians out of thirty or forty dollars. The osers deserve but little sympathy. If they had referred the bogus Viscount's claims to nobility o GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., they would probably have saved their money. It i sedless to say that on all subjects connected with the British aristocracy the famous obituary poet is a sure and unerring guide.

All the papers yesterday except the Tribune published Mr. Gurry's evidence repecting JAY Gould's rascalities when he ran the Eric Railroad. Of course the Tribune could not publish such evidence until it had received its owner's directions as to the manner of representing and treating the same.

One of the up-town preachers announce for this evening a sermon on "Ultimate Antithetics." Of course this is unintelligible to men who have not sat, as this preacher too evidently nas done, at the feet of the Rev. Jo Cook and learned the Cookese dialect. If this preacher fter enunciating the words "Ultimate Antithet ics" in his most impressive style, were to lear over the pulpit cushion and ask. " Now, wha am I going to preach about ?" the whole congregation-descons, elders, Sunday school eachers, and all-would very properly regard it as a conundrum and reply with one voice We give it up."

Another of the preachers advertises his purose to hold forth on "The Character of AHAB." At this late day much that is new cannot be said about Ahan, although a clever Englishman, as we now remember, wrote and published ar alleged poem some years ago to show that AHAB was really a well-meaning man, but was ontrolled by the stronger will of his wife, who did not like Jews. Any how there is one thing to be said for AHAB; he was a real King, and not a counted-in Fraud.

Football is the next athletic game proposed for international competition. On its remarkable skill in this sport the Scottish Football Association naturally prides itself, and accordingly proposes to send across the ocean next April, a team of eleven, probably to be selected from the famous football clubs known as the Queen's Park, the Rangers, the Vale of Leven, the Edinburgh and Glasgow University clubs, and one or two others. The players desirous of competing for a place in the team are escribed, respectively, as "the finest back in the United Kingdom," or "one of the most de-termined young half-backs of the day," or as a splendid dodger and tackler," or as "the prince of dribblers," or as "the most popular orward in Scotland," or as " a most amusing lodger and dribbler." or as "an old international forward," or as "a fast and judicious iribbler." or, finally, as "a brilliant forward dribbler, who dodges with great judgment," It vill thus be seen what a treat is in store for Canada and the United States next spring, and it is to be hoped that nothing will interfere to

prevent the visit. It is reported that a body of nearly three undred English farme sailed from Liverpool for Texas on Thursday ast. This is apparently only the beginning of very important movement among the agricultural people of Great Britain. They have never pefore emigrated in any large numbers, but now their exodus must be immense. As they do not own their farms, but hire them from the great landlords, a long series of bad crops, such s they have had for three years past, reduces them to extreme distress, from which they naturally endeavor to escape by removing to some new country where their remaining capital may suffice to buy and stock farms for themselves. It is said that those now on their way to Texas are sufficiently provided with money and those who follow after them will generally be anything but penniless. Of course, a cor siderable proportion of these emigrants will go to Canada or to Australia, but the majority will ost probably, prefer the United States. They will be heartily welcomed here, and will certainly find their condition improved by the change.

The cause of the awful disaster to an express train on the Michigan Central Railroad seems to be clear. The telegraph operator told the yard master that the express train was forty-five minutes late, when what he meant to say was that it had been reported that much late at a certain station some minutes before, The yard master thereupon ordered the engineer of a switching engine to take some freight cars across the main track to another track, if he felt quite sure he could get across in time. The engineer, after making some objection, started. He had barely run upon the main track when he saw a light which he at first took for the moon. It proved to be the headlight of the express train. The result is that more than a score of lives are lost, and many persons are probably maimed for life. It ought not to be very difficult for a jury, under the circumtances, to place the responsibility where it belongs.

The real issue in Massachusetts this year s 61 years old, weighs something like 200 pounds, has a defect in one eye, is supposed to be worth several millions of dollars. expects to be the next Governor of Massachusetts, and to that end is at present making speeches which even the hostile Boston critics admit to be models of tact and advoltness.

Senator Conkling Plainly Answered

From the Herald. He assured his Republican hearers that the safety of the country depended upon a Republican vic-tory. We will answer him with equal brevity, that we not believe it, and that we find nothing in his speech prove it. The country will be as sale with a semocrat as with a Republican in the White House; with Democratic as with a Republican majority in both Houses of Congress. Every assertion or suggestion to the entrary is the merest twaddle, and is unworthy of a reputable public man. The country is in no such de-plorable condition that the success of either party is go-ing to injure it or imperil its matitutions. The people do not hand over to their political servants under the Constitution any such powers as would enable them to do serious damage, and we warn Senator Conking and other prominent Republican statesmen that they will only injure themselves and their party by laying so much stress as they seem inclined to do on this very weak as-sertion.

From the Union and Advertiser.
Mr. Charles E. Smith, editor of the Albany Zeeming Journal, has written a letter to the Naw York Tribune with a view of showing that there has been no conomy and no saving under Gov. Robinson's adminis tration. There is something the matter with Mr. Charle E. Smith, editor of the Albany Scening Journal. It is such etoed items in supply bills as

...85,000." "That's what's the matter."

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

There should be no surprise at the an councement that Prince Bismarck had visited Vienna to submit to the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Andrassy a plan for a general disarmament of Europe. Such a project if successful, would be a master stroke of genius, and would fitly crown the great scheme that the Chancellor has so far effectively maured. It is not surprising that there should e a certain resentment around the great gambling board of Europe at Germany's proposition to cash her checks and retire with her winnings. Such a proceeding never meets with he unanimous approval of the participants; and already the bare intimation of it has cre ated an intense commotion from one end of the continent to the other. Germany is a great military barrack; and,

tee of peace, under the conditions that now pre vail in the German federation it is rapidly be coming an intolerable burden. It must speed ily be devoted to the uses of a fresh war, which a proposition for a general disarmament is calulated to precipitate as readily as anything else, or that proposition in a more or less modi fled form must be acceded to. There is noth ing that Germany needs more at present that peacs. The subversion of social conditions throughout the empire is entailing grave dan gers, and Socialism, thriving under legislation designed for its repression, is more aggressive and widespread than ever. With the close of the last German Parliament Prince Bismarck burned his bridges behind him and boldly as sumed the consequences of the domestic antagonism that could not fail to ensue upon the enforcement of the protective system and the Falk laws, an antagonism which he must meet before the coming general elections with some such dazzling achievement as that foreshadowed in the latest rumors from Vienna.

The best way to disarm is to disarm; but an intimation to Russia or England that their armed forces were a menace to the integrity of Germany would probably be met with a reques that Germany first disarm, or an explanation that the Nibilists and Mongolians of the one and the colonial responsibilities of the other alike forbade such a step. The only aspect in which the situation can be regarded as propitious for a general reduction of the armies of Europe lies in the relations established between Germany and Austria-Hungary. If these are properly understood they would indicate that the strength of that alliance, if wisely availed of, would result in a better assured peace than has been offered by any previous solution of existing jealousies and difficulties. England an contemplate the situation with tolerable equanimity, particularly as Lord Reaconsfield ands himself pledged to support the German construction of the Berlin treaty. France would regard it as an outrage that the magnificent army of the republic, full of possibilities concerning Alsace and Lorraine, should be relegated to the arts of peace. Spain would and in it a guarantee against Carlism and the republican plots of men like Zorilla. In Italy rould extinguish Federalism, and the Russian Bear, if his claws were cut, would at least nave a more comfortable bed to lie in.

Probably periods of commercial depression are coincident with occasions of great political excitement. The diversion of public sentiment that is created by a rumor of a great political movement or a contemplated war, is undoubtedly wholesome at times, and perhaps if the present situation in England were more clearly understood, it would be perceived that the present Government was deriving great benefit from the Afghan war, and that the national equanimity was maintained in the balance by having the national attention diverted from the prevailing condition of the country, which would naturally conduce to domestic agitation

and discontent. In the mean time the opportunity that is presented should not be neglected by the International Peace Congress. That great optimis ody should meet at once and hold up Bismarck's hands in his grand scheme of peace with aggrandizement, which, if carried out, points clearly to the millennium. It is a beau iful picture to look upon: Krupp a bankrupt; powder a drug in the market; soldiers at the plough; sailors turned pisciculturists; kings and emperors walking about the streets with impunity; socialists modified into happy phiosophers: Nihilists allowed to die in their own way: Panslavists playing with newspapers the Irish all in America; a monument erected to Bismarck, and all mankind scientifically adjusted. Such a condition of affairs would indicate to Providence the expediency of preparing me new plagues to keep the population within reasonable limits. Otherwise the coal will give out, and the cereal area will be so increased that astronomers doing business on he planet Jupiter (vide Prof. A. R. Proctor) will be sorely put to it to explain the new astival appearances of the earth, with its alternations of green and yellow bands.

Reverting reluctantly to considerations more practical, the case of the unfortunate ex-ruler of the Zulu nation presents itself for general sympathy. The unhappy monarch weighs some 350 pounds, and suffers in proportion. Unlike another deposed ruler, the late Ismall of Egypt, he did not leave with \$10,000,000 worth f plate, \$6,000,000 in ready cash, and a civil list of a quarter of a million. On the contrary, he came away with a black silk hat and a pair of trousers. In one particular other than his deposition, and one only, did he resemble Ismatt and this was in that he was accompanied by his harem. That royal appendage numbered three dusky but affectionate females, of whom he resolutely refused to be bereaved, and who are low domiciled with him in Cape Town. Since his arrival there he has comported himself with dignity, a quality which the English mind does not readily distinguish from obesity, and has formally requested that the rest of his harem be collected and expressed down to him. The despatches do not say how many there are in his domestic circle, but some alarm at the probable

expense is discernible. It is not stated what disposition will be made of him. The problem is a peculiar one. To most fair-minded people it will suggest itself that the question should be—what reparation shall be made him? He tried to defend his country against wanton aggression and invasion absolutely without excuse. He failed, and his power, his people, and his country were mercileasly crushed. Now that he is a captive it is a matter of deliberation how best he may be punished. One cannot help thinking of a lot of burglars, who, having cleaned out a well-filled abode, discuss the expediency of cutting off the owner's ears because he locked his doors.

In Ireland there is a sprospect of a revival of the obsolete industry of making billies-an exsellent implement of warfare, and specially designed for dealing with cavalry. It consists of huge knife, backed with a hook and mounted on a long handle or pole. With the hook the Sassenach is pulled from his horse, and with the knife the argument is enforced to the point of conviction. It is a weapon that has done fearful service in the past, but which it is to be hoped, seriously, will never be heard of again in Ireland. The great improvement that has taken place in the people themselves during the past twenty years, and their gradual emancipation from conditions in which they were easily made the prey of the seditious, the reckless, and the designing have taught them that there are methods more effectual for righting their grievances. A cause of which the expedients are cowardly assassination and outrage does not any more recommend itself to the sympathy of civilized people than assassiuntion itself as a remedy does to-day to the intelligent classes of Ireland. If Lord Normanby and other landlords force an immediate issue with their tenants some agrarian outrages may ensue, but that genera violence is contem plated, or that the seen 1 of 1832 are to be repeated, is not to be believed.

Mr. Parnell and his foll wers have the respect of the better classes, and 1 the present agitaion they must have been ully aware of the responsibilities they were asuming. It cannot be, therefore, that they w \ \ defeat themselves and throw away the extr ordinary advantages they have gained by failt I to use their influ-

ence for the preservation of order. An adjust ment of the existing difficulties can be effected only by pursuing a resolute and temperat policy. Such a policy would undoubtedly result in the requisite concessions, which, apparently, would consist of such a revision of the laws as would guarantee protection and fixity of tenure under fair conditions, and a revaluation which would be equivalent to a compromise between Griffith's and that which has obtained up to the present. The landlord has rights as well as the tenant, and while Mr. Parnell's advice to the tenantry is full of danger, it must not be forgotten that the case i one that called for a desperate remedy. Even Lord Oranmore, who is a type of the intolerant absentee, and who fairly represents the unreasoning and selfish character o many Irish landlords, has awakened to the gravity of the situation, and has endeavored to effect an amicable arrangement with his tenwhile a standing army may be the best guaranants. It is absolutely certain that the present condition of affairs cannot last, and it is equally apparent that the remedy for it is neither vioence on the one side nor cavalry on the other. It would have been a great deal better to assume to hold the leaders of the agitation responsible for the consequences of their acts, and show a reasonable spirit of conciliation and recognition of them as reputable social belligerents than endeavor to put an insult on an exasperated

> threats of force.
>
> Mr. Charles Parnell is neither a demagogue nor a political maniae. He is wholly unselfish, and, in a great part, self-sacrificing in his pres ent course, and he will evade none of its responsibilities,

The Greek-Russian Church.

So little is known in this country respecting that branch of the Oriental Church known as the Greek-Russian Church, and its statistics are so inaccessible to most persons, that accu-rate information, such as we have gathered from he reports of the Superior Prosecutor of the Holy Governing Synod made to the Emperor Alexander, must be welcome to the public.

The Russian Church is divided into fifty eight dioceses, and numbers eighty-seven bishops, several dioceses having one or more vicar bishops. There are about 38,000 priests, 13,000 deacons, and 64,000 clerks. The number of monasteries in Russia is 650. Of this number 490 are for males, and contain 6,000 monks and 5,000 novices. The convents for females number 160, and contain 3,000 nuns and 8,000 novices. Efforts are now made to utilize these nonastic establishments by establishing hospitals and schools in connection with them The orthodox population of Russia, exclusive

of the army and navy, is about 53,000,000, or whom 39,000,000 received the Holy Eucharist at Easter. Among those who did not avail themselves of this privilege, 9,200,000 were children, and 1,050,300 abstained from reasonable moives; so that only 4,750,000 persons failed through negligence.

Respecting the missionary operations of the

Russian Church it may suffice to state that, extending across the eastern hemisphere, they have reached our American continent and converted to Christianity and civilization some thousands of pagans on the northwestern coasts. In 1870 the Russian Government established the first Greek-Russian chapel here in New York for the benefit of the members of the Oriental Church from Russia, Greece, Turkey, and Asia, residing or travelling here The Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, who is of Danish descent, but a citizen of the United States, was appointed as pastor by the Holy Governing Synod in St. Petersburg, but the chapel is sus tained entirely by the Russian Government. The Rev. Mr. Bjerring is well known here, and during his stay here has won many sincere friends He is also the editor of the Oriental Magazine, a quarterly periodical devoted to religion, science, literature, and art. There is divine service at the Greek-Russian chapel every Saturday evening in the Slavonic language, which is the church language of Russia, and every Sunlay morning alternately in the Slavonic and

English languages. An Admirer of Benedict Arnold. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. G. B. Britain. Seduced by the wiles of designing men, he joined in a causeless revolt against the Government n der whose lostering care the American colonies had grown and prospered, and he continued to render it emient services until he became aware of the real purpose for which it had been undertaken. Then, conscious of having done wrong, he endeavored by such means as were in his nower to renair it.

Had Gen. Besuregard, in 1862, opened communications with Admiral Dupout, expressed his sorrow for participation in the rebellion and his desire to return to his alle-

though fortuitous accidents and caused the rantire of the piants.

The descendants of Gen. Arnold must console themselves by remembering that, had not motives of continental policy induced Louis XVI. to intervene in behalf of the revolted colonies, the "annied patriots of the revolution" would be regarded by Mr. Van Wart with the same contempt which he now leels for that gatlant solder whose reputation for ability and courage was unsurpassed in his time and country.

Fair Play.

Adam and the Mule.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see i reported in the Christian at Work that the Rev. D. R. Bark-er has been turned out of the Methodist ministry and ommunion for saving that Adam before he partook of the forbidden fruit "had no more knowledge of good and Whatever was the state in which Adam was previous

to his eating the forbidden fruit, it is evident from the record that it was not good for him to remain in it a change was necessary, a step had to be taken, and who will doubt that it was a step forward in human progress the control of the contr and developments.

Would it not nave been a better course for the other preachers, instead of expelling Brother Bayker, to have taken a hint from him and gone to work and examined the record. They might have found that the transit wanted by him contained more truth that he turned was awared by him contained more truth that he turned was aware of or they had ever suspected.

The One Cure for Drunkenness.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Among the tens of thousands who annually struggle to escape rom the bondage of strong drink, the proportion wh from the bondage of strong drink, the proportion who gain termanent irredom is not greater than one in ten. The tracks in the rear of our grand, sensational temperature and religious revivals are littered all over with wrocks of men who, but a few weeks or months before, were boasted monuments of grace. The only salvation, send to the temperature as the surface No to the temperature as travelling to this No as a drawning man to the rope. After swenteen years of indeviating aboriety, following eighteen years of drunkenness, I have proved that mature is most kind, and for every day that the tempet matures is most kind, and for every day that the tempet matures is now in a surface of the su

Bushwhackers, Were They !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "Cont! nental Line" says that Major Andre was bushwhacked. This is something new. Most of us were misled into the belief that it was a gallant capture, and, indeed, even th United States Compress, after considering the aworn affidavits produced to Col. Talimadge, and the counter affidavits produced to Col. Talimadge, and the counter affidavits and certificates attenting to the good obstacter and patriotism of Andrés captors, was so misled, and granted a medal to wach to the captors.

It is to be recretted that this well intending correspond, certified not make the bushwhacking known sooner than ninety-nine years after the act. The medals might, in that case, have been granted to him instead of to those that and the top of the counter of th

Not Fond of Chimes.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can nothing be done to silence or soften the melodious chimes of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn Heights? I don't now whether the vestrymen desire to drive the entire know whether the vestrymen desire to drive the entire neighborhood to despair with this dreadful clanger, or hope that it may be the means of attracting some poor sincer within sound of Dr. Schenck's elequence. But it is very hard on the bed, inden, the sick, and, above all, on the mothers who are dependent upon the strings of the eventhers to lift hier inthe ones to rest. Since the church length to be their interesting the string of the eventhers of the eventhers to lift hier inthe ones to rest. Since the church length to be the mothers has been included. Can you my daily consider, give space to my heartful appear?

Let also peace.

Hadden, the forture has been in the sattlett appear?

was hanged on a tree. My mother, now long dead, saw this tree when a girl. I think she said it was an apple which his hunty specially never the second tree when a girl.

Not Eight but Eighty.

BUNBEAMS.

-It is said that Baron Rothschild, the only a short time before his death asked for a copy of the hymn beginning "Jesus, lover of -The Presbytery of New Albany, Ind., has

passed stringent resolutions in regard to the simulness of church members who dance and who go to the theatrs. —The Southern Methodists are rejoicing over the completion of the scheme to free their Publish-ng House from debt. The necessary \$300,000 has at length seen raised by the sale of bonds.

Seen raised by the sale of bonds.

—A Boston gentleman, who on a recent sunday went to hear a country preacher near Nissara Falls, was astomated to hear one of Phillips Brooke's ermous. He kindly remonstrated with the erring orother, who had given it to the congregation as original.

The erring one promised to take the hint.

The Brooklyn Presbytery meets tomorrow afternoon, but nothing of surring public interest is expected, as the fight over Talmare is not likely to be fought again until after the meeting of the Synod. The Synod will meet at Jamaics on the 20th, and then the combatants on both sides will measure lances.

-The Methodist Church at Newton Upper Palls, Mass, has been made happy by the decease of one of its members. This good brother bequeathed \$500 to the church on condition that the debt amounting to \$1,300, should be paid. This legacy stimulated the supviving brettiren, and the needed \$600 was subscribed. -The Abbé Meigne of Paris wants 300,000

france as capital with which to start an expedition in search of the remains of Pharaoh's army. His object is france as capital with which to start an expedition in search of the remains of Pharaoh's army. His object is not only to pick up such valuables as may be at the bottom of the Hed Sca, but, by finding the whole or any part of the Egyptian host, to demonstrate the truth of that part of the Bible which tells of their destruction. The Abbe has a heavy undertaking before him. Nobody knows the precise spot where Pharaoh went down, nor can anybody tell, without costly excavations in the wet and, how much solid matter now overlies the deceased tenantry and add fuel to the fire by brutal sand, how much solid matter now overlies the deceased Expitians. It any of the apparatus of Expitian warfare should be brought up, it may serve as circumstantial evidence that the place has been found where the host was drowned. But if the Abbé and his associated capitalists should fail to find any trace of the King or his followers, the Scriptures will still be as true as ever, and the enter-prising Frenchmen will be out their 200,000 traces.

-The fuss which was made in Baptist releasiont the Rev. Dr. Boyd of St. Louis has at las ended in his expulsion from the Baptist Association to which he belonged. The bigoted souls composing the majority of the St. Louis Association could not hold fellowship with a man who would invite a Universalist o his communion table, and hold union service with a Jewish Rabbi in the synagogue. The vote which cast Dr. Boyd out was 25 against him to 17 in his favor. The action does not find favor among the better class of Bapt sts, more particularly as he and his church recently published its platform of doctrines and practices, which seemed to be satisfactory to the denomination. Present indications point to a storm against the Baptists who put Dr. Boyd out. The Examiner and Chronicle says that those "who have so flercely and persistently arrayed them-selves against this church and its pastor" have com-mitted "a fatal blunder."

-For seventeen years two distinguished Baptist churches in this city have been striving to ascer-tain which is The Madison Avenue Baptist Church. One f these is at the corner of Thirty-first street, the other on Fifty-third. Referee Mitchell has at length made de cision. It is said to be to the effect that the Thirty-first street church pay to the Fifty-third street church \$58,000, with some back interest, which makes the whole amount somewhat over \$70,000. The suit grew out of the absorp don in one of these enterprises of the old church in Oliver street. Nearly all of the individuals who origin-sily instituted the suit have gone to a better world or elsewhere. They left the suit as a precious legacy to their children and children's children, very tew of whom understand much about it. The details of this litigation are as difficult to comprehend and remember as any-thing outside the British chancery courts. There are not more than half a dozen Baptists living who under-stand them. These are old persons who have made a specialty of studying the suit. There will be no difficulty as to the payment of the money, as it has been ready for a long time, awaiting the referee's decision

| The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson decides continue to occupy his copy chair at Auburn Theological Seminary, and let some other clergyman take the risk of happiness or unhappiness, as pastor of the Clason Avenue Church in Brooklyn. At the meeting of the congregation of Clason avenue, which was held to near Dr. Johnson's answer to the call, there were indications of an unpleasant condition of affairs among the bretiren. Some of the prominent members, it seems, wanted Dr. Duryen to go away, while others as earnestly desired him to remain. This is an affair of the past, and might have been allowed to tade out of memory; but an uneasy person moved a resolution appointing a committee to in vestigate certain matters connected with Dr. Duryca's resignation. This stirred up anew the controversy, which had originally been small and weak. One of the questions to which answer is desired is why one of the officials kept a letter in his pocket for two weeks before handing it to the session. Until this question was raised, mobody outside the session knew that the official had been guilty of such an enormity. Such conun-rums as this are the sort of material which Old Satan likes to see thrown into a church meeting. A few worriseme per-sons nagging their fellow members with the like of this can soon distract a congregation beyond remedy.

-A stylish village church in this State secured in the summer the services of two emmenteity pastors. Each of these gentlemen was to preach for three Sundays. One had pledged \$100 to the m cause, and thought he would make the most of his term of vacation by earning this amount as a temporary conply for the stylish church. The other was coing to put the fees in his pocket and let them take the course usual the recess in its pocket and let them take the course usual with the moneys which come litto a clergyman's passes sion. The church is so respectable, and these two glood bretiren are so innocent as to business affairs, that nothing was said on either side about compensation. After waiting patiently for some weeks, and hearing nothing from the church treasurer, the brethren wrote to say that they were awaiting pecuniary refreshment. Autonoshment and discust were musical account. shment and disgust were mingled when the reply came from the treasurer to each of the preactiers. His mes-sage was to the effect that he and his fellow officials conidered the honor of occupying the pulpit of that stylish church a sufficient equivalent for professional services.
The preacher who was going to pocket his fees now pockets the loss as gracefully as practicable. But he who was going to devote his profits to the missionary cause says that when he next preaches for a strange church he will see to the bread-and-butter part of the services be fore he enters the pulpit,

-To-day's International Sunday School esson deals with an explanation of some of the types of the Old Testament dispensation, as mentioned in Hebrews ix: 1-12. The types to be studied are those connected with the Jewish Tabernacle and its fixtures The Tabernacle was a tent 45 feet long 15 feet wide, and 15 feet high, carefully fashioned and finished in all its etails according to directions given by God to Moses. It was very costly in its decorations and furnishing. The expense was paid by the liberal contributions of the Israelites, who came out of Egypt with considerable wealth. The Tabernacle was divided into two parts, the holy Place and the Holy of Holics, the latter being 15 teet square. In the Holy Place stood, the golden candles stick and the table of shew bread. In the Holy of Holics, which was separated from the other by a thick curtain, were the golden conser and the ark of the covenant. Over the ark were cherubin with ontspread wings. The golden covering to the ark was called the increy walk This was considered the special abiding pince of Jehovah. Into the Holy of Holles the Jewish High Prical entered once a year to make atomement for the since of the neede-All this prefigured the New Testament discensation, in which Christis recognized as the great High Priest taking the place of the Jewish ecclesiastic. Having in his own person on the cross made sacrifice and attached for the sins of the people, he supersedes the net easy of any further secrifice by earthly priests. Lake the lessen of last Sinnlay, this passace has its difference, which re-quire the most careful study, and may perhaps headly be understood by the smaller papila. Next Sanda, a less of it one which everyloody can understand and only — The Trimmphs of Faith, "as recorded in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, verses 1-10.

-Missionaries in the Far West and Northwest have a tough true of it. Their pay is small and it reaches them irregularly. Fortunately, some of the rich churches have a practice of making up however to about and other necessaries, which are sent at not, inher a set or relieve the wants of messionary families. The land generally take pleasure in the preparation of the co tents of these loaxes. Some sewing sometics at the kept busyall winter, Pormier's II was the problem to seed clothing at random, freshre to loak at the second coulding at random, freshre to loak a tribe second could be seen as the second of the second tributes and the second tributes are set of the second tributes and the second tributes are set of the second tributes and the second tributes are second tributes. che evenime to ball their sitte ones to rest. Since the church begains free the nulsance has increased and the diraction of the torture has been lengthened. Can you my daily consoler, give space to my heartical appeal. "Let us have peace."

HENDELYS, UCL B.

IS Mr. Field's Monument on the Wrong Spots

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: André was hanged on a tree. My mother, now long dead saw.

White tenefit it was sent. The instrumental in the same that he will be senders of baxes to write the same made the "missingle or the same table or the same table or whom they are into feel and senter into a same and shapes."

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: André was hanged on a tree. My mother, now long dead saw. which his family specially record to the ladies were startles to high man-mention of a new woods a leg not be w tree. Now, the larger tap root of a tree will remain for ages. Those who baced the Field-Stanley stone on what they supposed to be the spid where the execution took place might have made sure by signific for the root of that tree. My modifier often took me the rice was struck and seatoryed by faith log. She said that which it shed will be spin aged in riged in a larger grant and the springs rathed as that they pulse the spin aged when passing that fatal spot.

Which his mind spir is the larger as the lie alone were started to the larger as the spir age of the springs rathed as that they pulse as the larger as the larger as the larger as the spir age of the springs rathed as that they pulse as the larger as thought that they could not evi-period in this business. But in Purking it over the interpretation of the range To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the report of the inauguration of the "First American Anti-Vaccination League" in to-day's Suz, I am made to say that at least 8 per cent of those who had died of small-pox had been vaccinated. This is obviously a printer's error, but as it is one that villates the entire position of the Anti-Vaccination, I venture to ask you to increting correction. The proportion of those who died of small-pox, and whe had been previously vaccinated in the spidemic of 1872-3 was 80 per cent. South a first and the mother of six children, dies all been on house work such a mothe is worthy of the best arificial security spidemic of 1872-3 was 80 per cent. South a finding the mother of six children, dies all been on house work such a mothe is worthy of the best arificial security spidemic of 1872-3 was 80 per cent.